

OptionVue Help System

<https://www.optionvue.info/help/index.html?optionstab.html>

Horizontal Skew

Users Guide > The Matrix > Modeling in the Matrix > Volatility, Rates and Margin Buttons > Volatility Button > Horizontal Skew

Horizontal Skew

OptionVue's Variable Volatility model uses a horizontal skew model. That is to say, OptionVue models the term structure of volatility for all assets based on each asset's individual characteristics.

Instead of using a single CEV number for each asset, OptionVue uses an array of 15 different CEV numbers per asset to represent how the options of various durations tend to respond to market moves that are swift, moderate, or slow moving. This is a significant improvement to OptionVue's volatility model, bringing the program a good deal closer to modeling the real-world behavior of options in response to price changes in the underlying. All CEV numbers are computed distributed each day based on the most recent 10 years of empirical data. Using these numbers, the program will correctly predict that if the price of a stock or an index goes down, the farther out options will see a smaller IV increase than the nearby options. The entire term structure is modeled to follow historical behavior of every individual asset. For future-based assets with a CEV above 1.0, the modeling is likewise more accurate.

The Volatility Cone

One of the hallmarks of the new horizontal skew model is a new graphic display we are calling the Volty Cone. While the term "volatility cone" is not new in the industry, it is not universally understood to mean the same thing to everyone. We hope to bring focus to its meaning, as this is the first time for it to be included in an options analysis program (to our knowledge). A sample is shown here:

Figure 27.1 - An example volty cone

With IV levels along the vertical axis and option durations along the horizontal axis, this graph represents a multi-year range of term structures (the shaded area), plus the current term structure with dots connected by lines. In this example, the 30-day IV is currently near 40%, while the 60-day IV is around 37%. The 90-day IV dips back down near 30%, and the 1-year and 2-year IVs are slightly lower than the 90-day IV.

The Horizontal Skew Window

Model Volatility - Apple Inc

Horizontal Skew | Vertical Skew | Other

Expecting a change in 30 Day IV

Future Event Date (optional)

Expected volty change

30d	60d	90d	1yr	2yr	
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Volty	30.3%	30.1%	31.5%	31.9%	32.2%

CEV 0.889 0.906 0.919 0.939 0.948 [OK] Enable CEV Modeling

Projected Changes in Volty Based on Price Changes in Underlying

Figure 27.1 - An example Horizontal Skew Window

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Horizontal Skew

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Horizontal Skew

CEV 0.889 0.906 0.919 0.939 0.948 [OK] Enable CEV Modeling

Projected Changes in Volty Based on Price Changes in Underlying

Figure 27.2 - An example Horizontal Skew Window

Expecting a change in

Using the drop-down menu, you can select a custom first/near-term date to be used in the construction of the horizontal skew curve.

Future event date:

Input a date when you expect a shift in volatility, such as after earnings, a corporate action or other announcement. You can then enter an expected change in volatility in the first box in the volty change spreadsheet. OptionVue will then only apply your expected change after the date specified. For example, assume today is April 22, 2014. Apple (AAPL) has an earnings announcement on April 22, 2014 after market close. Therefore, I selected the option expiration I expect to reflect this change (the Weekly with four days of life left), entered "April 24, 2014" in my "Future Event Date", and -20 (the amount I expect the volatility to drop after the announcement) in my first spreadsheet box, as seen in Figure 27.3, below.

Model Volatility - Apple Inc

Horizontal Skew | Vertical Skew | Other

Expecting a change in this expiration's volty (WkLY4 (4))

Future Event Date Apr 24, 2014 (optional)

Expected volty change

W4	60d	90d	1yr	2yr	
-20.0%	+0.3%	+0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
Volty	26.0%	20.8%	20.4%	23.1%	24.6%

CEV 0.889 0.914 0.925 0.941 0.949 [OK] Enable CEV Modeling

Projected Changes in Volty Based on Price Changes in Underlying

Figure 27.3 - The Model Volatility window with a future event date and expected volty change entered

Now, when I go to analyze a trade, OptionVue takes into account this change and notifies me that it is doing so, as we can see in Figure 27.4, below.

News and interests

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Figure 27.3 - The Model Volatility window with a future event date and expected volty change entered

Now, when I go to analyze a trade, OptionVue takes into account this change and notifies me that it is doing so, as we can see in Figure 27.4, below.

OptionVue 7 Pro Graphic Analysis - Apple Inc. 04/22/14

Number of Lines: 3 Short 1 AprW4 530 Put, Long 1 MayW1 520 Put

Max Proj Date: Apr 26, 2014

Volty Chg: +20% Pts: 140 Amount Provided: = Orig Reqt. v \$704

Vertical Axis: Profit/Loss

Horiz Axis: L R

Results: Target: Curve Bell

L.E.	\$302	+/-:	123	P.P.:	96%
5.9%	-4.6%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-0.6%	+0.7%
17.43	24.75	27.93	23.71	16.67	12.97
704	704	704	704	704	704

Show BE's: Show Obj. Stp:

Ward: 529 64

Expected event modeled at T=2

Profit/Loss by Change in AAPL Common Price

Figure 27.4 - An example analyze window with an expected future event modeled

Note how the T=0 line looks very different from the T=2 line, since the T=0 line does not take into account this shift in volatility while the T=2 (and any farther out in time) line does.

Expected volty change spreadsheet:

Here you can manually adjust the individual volatility numbers used by OptionVue. You can also drag the dots in the volty cone up or down to adjust the corresponding volatility.

CEV spreadsheet:

Gives you a readout of the 5 CEV numbers used by OptionVue, and the opportunity to disable their use (check box). A visual representation of the curves is provided as well. Clicking on the graph will adjust the horizontal skew graph above to show the effect of the CEV modeling.

1, 5, and 10:

1	5	10
.597	.447	.212
16.25	27.46	37.12
1.44	1.66	0.84
30.30	35.24	36.52
7.52	1.32	1.20
17.43	24.75	27.93
704	704	704

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Figure 27.4 - An example analyze window with an expected future event modeled

Note how the T=0 line looks very different from the T=2 line, since the T=0 line does not take into account this shift in volatility while the T=2 (and any farther out in time) line does.

Expected volty change spreadsheet:

Here you can manually adjust the individual volatility numbers used by OptionVue. You can also drag the dots in the volty cone up or down to adjust the corresponding volatility.

CEV spreadsheet:

Gives you a readout of the 5 CEV numbers used by OptionVue, and the opportunity to disable their use (check box). A visual representation of the curves is provided as well. Clicking on the graph will adjust the horizontal skew graph above to show the effect of the CEV modeling.

1, 5, and 10:

Use these buttons to view all 15 CEV numbers used by OptionVue. Click 1 to view the one day moves, 5 to view the five day moves (the default) or 10 to view the ten day moves.

OptionVue uses 15 CEV numbers to keep track of how the options of a particular asset respond to price movements in the underlying. More specifically, how IVs change. There are three sets of five CEVs numbers. The first set of five numbers represents how IV reacts to a 1-day move in the underlying. The second set of five numbers represents how IV reacts to a 5-day move in the underlying. The third set of five numbers represents how IV reacts to a 10-day move in the underlying.

If a CEV number is needed to represent a situation not precisely matching one of these 15 conditions, interpolation is used. For instance, let's say a CEV number is needed for the situation where we are projecting a 4-day move in the underlying and the options in question have 40 days of remaining life. For this we would interpolate between the following four numbers: The 1-day 30day CEV, the 5-day 30day CEV, the 1-day 60day CEV, and the 5-day 60day CEV.

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Vertical Skew

Users Guide > The Matrix > Modeling in the Matrix > Volatility, Rates and Margin Buttons > Volatility Button > Vertical Skew

Vertical Skew

The vertical skew is the plot measured volatility at various strike prices, a.k.a. the "volatility smile".

The Vertical Skew Window

Model Volatility - Spdr 500

Horizontal Skew, Vertical Skew, Other

Vertical Skew Curves

3-Day Running Average ATM IV by Group

	Average	W4	MAR Q	W1	W2	APR	W4	W1
Calls	13.9%	12.7%	11.8%	12.8%	12.6%	12.5%	12.5%	12.8%
Puts	13.8%	12.7%	11.7%	12.6%	12.5%	12.3%	12.4%	12.7%
Both	13.8%	12.7%	11.7%	12.7%	12.6%	12.4%	12.5%	12.8%

Use combined call and put skews

Use the most recent 1 days worth of IV numbers (1-3)

Skew Graph, Skew Parameters, Skew Overrides

Figure 28.1 - An example Vertical Skew Window

3-day running average ATM IV by group spreadsheet

This mini-spreadsheet displays the individual three day running average at-the-money implied volatility for calls, puts and the combined ("both") for all expirations listed in the matrix. The "Use combined call and put skews" checkbox tells OptionVue to use the "both" figure for modeling calls and puts (checked) or to use the calls figure for the calls and the puts for the puts (unchecked).

Skew Graph

Volty Skew

JUN Call Volatility vs. Ln(K/S)/Sqrt(t)

Apple Inc

Print, OK

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The volatility skew graph (see Figure 28.2, below) gives a visual representation of the volatility skew curve(s) and data points being used by OptionVue. Each cell in the mini-spreadsheet has its own skew graph.

Volty Skew

JUN Call Volatility vs. Ln(K/S)/Sqrt(t)

Apple Inc

Print, OK

Volty Skew

JUN Call Volatility vs. Ln(K/S)/Sqrt(t)

Apple Inc

Print, OK

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Figure 28.2 - An example volatility skew graph

Skew Parameters

The skew parameters window (see Figure 28.3, below) allows you to view, and change, the characteristics of the volatility skew curves. Each cell in the mini-spreadsheet has its own set of skew parameters.

Volty Skew Parameters

AUG Calls

Date	ATM Volty	Slope	Curvature
Apr 24, 2014	0.216	-0.010	0.081
Apr 23, 2014	0.230	-0.059	0.133
Apr 22, 2014	0.225	-0.056	0.144

Print, OK

Figure 28.3 - An example volty skew parameters window

Skew Override

The skew override window (see Figure 28.4, below) allows you to view, and change, the volatility number for each strike. Each expiration (column) in the mini-spreadsheet has its own set of skew overrides.

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